

BRYAN WATER: LET THE GOOD TIMES FLOW

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Consumer Confidence Report City of Bryan – 979.209.5900

To ensure the safest tap water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes set standards requiring utilities to monitor regularly for specific substances in the water they produce. An independent laboratory certified by the EPA and the State of Texas performs testing as required. These pages list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Water Sources:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: SIMSBORO AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Charles Rhodes @ 979.209.5900.

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
None	None	None	None	None

Screened at the Production Facilities

Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level	MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances
2002	Arsenic	10 ppb	< 2 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002	Barium	2 ppm	0.103 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	100 ppb	6.6 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride	4 ppm	0.36 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002	Mercury (inorganic)	2 ppb	ND	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
2010	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	0.05 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage.
2002	Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0.8 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Screened in the Distribution System

Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Level	MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances
2010	Total Coliform*	≥ 5% of samples/month	1.3%	0	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes**	80 ppb	14.3 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids***	60 ppb	1.3 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper Results

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCL	MCL goal	Possible Sources of Substances
2009	Lead	2.2 ppb	0	Action level = 15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.13 ppm	0	Action level = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Annual Avg	Highest Avg (quarterly)	Range of Detects (low-high)	MRDL	MRDL	Units	Source
2010	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.03	2.21	0.46 – 3.60	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Secondary Constituents			
Year	Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels
2002	Aluminum	0.05 - 0.2 ppm	0.007 ppm
2008	Bicarbonate	Not Regulated	501 ppm
2002	Calcium	Not Regulated	3.2 ppm
2008	Carbonate	Not Regulated	<1 ppm
2008	Chloride	300 ppm	57 ppm
2002	Copper	1 ppm	0.003 ppm
2002	Hardness as Ca/Mg	Not Regulated	11 ppm
2002	Magnesium	Not Regulated	0.6 ppm
2002	Manganese	0.05 ppm	0.0028 ppm
2008	pH	>7.0	8.4
2002	Sodium	Not Regulated	244 ppm
2008	Sulfate	300 ppm	3 ppm
2008	Total Alkalinity	Not Regulated	411 ppm
2008	Dissolved Solids	1000 ppm	553 ppm
2002	Zinc	5 ppm	0.005 ppm

The state allows monitoring for some constituents less than once a year because the amount of these constituents does not change frequently. The official information provided is the most current data available through approved laboratories.

* A total of 900 water samples (75/month) were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. There was 1 positive sample for coliform bacteria.

Definitions
<p>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.</p>
<p>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</p>
<p>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) The highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</p>
<p>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.</p>
<p>Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
<p>Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p>
<p>Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) Considered the lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be accurately measured.</p>

Abbreviations
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
PCi/L - Picocuries per Liter (a measure of Radioactivity)
PPM - Parts per Million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB - Parts per Billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
PPT - Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per liter
PPQ - Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per liter
ND - Non detected

Secondary Constituents
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

** Total Trihalomethanes are regulated as a group which contains: Bromoform (5.7 ppb), Chloroform (<1.0 ppb), Bromodichloromethane (2.6 ppb), and Dibromochloromethane (6.0 ppb).

*** Total Haloacetic Acids are regulated as a group which contains: Monochloroacetic acid (<2.0 ppb), Dichloroacetic acid (<1.0 ppb), Trichloroacetic acid (<1.0 ppb), Monobromoacetic acid (<1.0 ppb), and Dibromoacetic acid (1.3 ppb). Monitored compounds include Bromochloroacetic acid (<1.0 ppb) and Dalapon (<1.0 ppb).

Public Participation Opportunities are noted throughout the calendar; to learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at 979.209.5900.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr2/index.cfm , or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

En Espanol
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre ese informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 209-5900 – para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	PQL	MCL	Units	Source
2009	Dimethoate	ND	ND	0.69	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	Terbufos Sulfone	ND	ND	0.39	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	ND	ND	0.30	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	2,2',4,4',6-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)	ND	ND	0.49	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)	ND	ND	0.89	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromobiphenyl (BDE-153)	ND	ND	0.69	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether (HBB-245)	ND	ND	0.79	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills

Explosives in Drinking Water

Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	PQL	MCL	Units	Source
2009	1,3-Dinitrobenzene	ND	ND	0.8	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)	ND	ND	1.0	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills
2009	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	ND	ND	0.8	0	ppb	Surface runoff; discharge from factories; runoff from landfills



July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4 Independence Day	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Council Meeting	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 Parents' Day	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 Council Meeting						

Water is vital for sustaining life and clean drinking water plays an important role. To stay adequately hydrated, a person should drink 64 ounces of water each day. It should be noted that while 64 ounces is the recommended daily average, actual consumption should be adjusted to accommodate your unique needs. You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 Fall Pee Wee Sports Registration Begins	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 Council Meeting	10	11	12	13
14	15 Fall Adult Softball Registration Begins	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23 Council Meeting	24 Pee Wee Baseball Begins	25	26 Fall Adult Softball Registration Ends	27
28	29	30	31			

Saving money on your monthly water bill is only one of the benefits to conserving water in your home. It also decreases our water demand, which helps extend the available supply and eliminates or delays costly system improvements. In addition, less water means less wastewater, which reduces the loading on our wastewater treatment facilities. Here are some simple ways you can conserve water: 1) Install low-flow toilets and shower heads; 2) Dispose of tissues, insects and other waste in the trash can rather than flushing it down the toilet; 3) Take quick showers (no more than 5 minutes) – get wet, turn off the water, soap and scrub, turn on the water and rinse; 4) Do not shave in the shower; 5) Repair leaks as soon as you discover them. A dripping faucet can lose up to 180 gallons a month and a leaky toilet can waste more than 90,000 gallons a month; 6) Upgrade your washing machine and dishwasher with high efficiency units.



September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5 Labor Day	6 Fall Adult Softball League Begins	7	8	9	10
11 Grandparents Day Patriot Day	12 Pee Wee Golf Begins	13 Council Meeting	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23 Autumn Begins	24
25	26	27 Council Meeting	28 Pee Wee Baseball Ends	29	30	

Be mindful of what you flush down the toilet! Not only can it cause sewer backups in your house, it can also harm the wastewater treatment process. One thing that should never be flushed down the toilet is medications. They can harm the beneficial bacteria that play an important role in the treatment of wastewater. Plus, wastewater treatment facilities are not designed to remove all the ingredients found in medications. Whatever doesn't get removed in the treatment process is released into nearby rivers or streams and can eventually make its way into drinking water supplies.



October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4 Pee Wee Soccer Begins	5	6	7 Texas Reds	8 Texas Reds
9	10 Columbus Day	11 Council Meeting	12	13	14	15
16	17 Pee Wee Golf Ends	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	Halloween 31	Council Meeting				

In addition to watching what you flush down the toilet, you also need to think about what you put down the sink. Food scraps and grease should never be put down the drain, even if you have a garbage disposal. These items can buildup in the sewer pipes, blocking the normal flow of wastewater, which leads to sewer backups. Each year, the buildup of grease in the sewer lines is the number one cause of sewer stops and overflows throughout the City. You can help keep our sewer system flowing smoothly by scraping food scraps into the trash and placing used cooking oil and grease into a container with a lid. The container can either be thrown into the trash or brought to the City of Bryan Do-It-Yourself Used Oil Center, located at 1111 Waco St.



November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6 Daylight Savings Ends	7	8 Council Meeting	9 Pee Wee Football Begins	10 Pee Wee Soccer Ends	11 Veterans Day	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Council Meeting	23	24 Thanksgiving Day	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Whether you flush the toilet or pour water down the drain, it all ends up in the same place: the wastewater collection system. The City of Bryan collection system is made up of approximately 382 miles of pipe, 23 lift stations, and almost 6,500 manholes. This system is divided into three areas, with each area leading to a different wastewater treatment plant. Once the wastewater makes it to the treatment plant, it passes through physical and biological treatment, as well as undergoing a disinfection process before the water is released into local streams.



December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 Holiday Magic Spring Pee Wee Sports Registration Begins	2	3
4	5	6	7 Pearl Harbor Day	8	9	10
11	12 Adult Volleyball Registration Begins	13 Council Meeting date subject to change	14 Pee Wee Football Ends	15	16	17
18	19	20	21 Hanukkah Begins Winter Begins	22	23	24 Christmas Eve
25 Christmas Day	26	27 Council Meeting date subject to change	28	29	30	31 New Year's Eve

Household cleaning is necessary for health and safety reasons. While water plays an active role in this process, it is typically not the only cleaning agent involved. There are wide varieties of chemical cleaning agents available for practically any household task encountered. It is important to remember to use these chemicals as directed and resist the urge to create your own mixture because it can lead to unexpected results. For example, products that contain bleach should not be mixed with products that contain vinegar, ammonia or acids because toxic fumes can be formed. Acids and bases (alkalis) can react violently when mixed and may cause chemical burns if it comes into direct contact with your skin. Also, different brands of a similar product should not be mixed as they may react violently, produce toxins or become ineffective.



January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 Adult Volleyball Begins	10 Council Meeting	11	12	13	14
15	16 Martin Luther King Jr. Birthday	17	18	19	20	21
22	23 Spring Adult Softball Registration Begins	24 Council Meeting	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

As outdoor temperatures increase, so does the need to stay hydrated. The amount of water your body needs to avoid dehydration depends on climate conditions and exertion levels. To put it simply, the amount of water you consume should equal the amount of water you lose through sweat. Another important reason to stay hydrated is that it can help decrease your risk of heatstroke, which is caused when your body gets overheated. To help stay cool, wear light, loose-fitting clothing because that allows perspiration to evaporate and cool the body. It is important to note that humidity reduces the body's ability to cool down through evaporation, so additional steps may be necessary to avoid getting overheated.



Jeff Bodish
Production
Supervisor

Linda Lindan
Customer Service
Advocate

February

Mark Bower
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

Lamar Cole
Customer Service
Technician

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3 Spring Adult Softball Registration Ends	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 Spring Adult Softball Begins	14 Council Meeting	15	16	17	18
19	20 Presidents Day	21	22 Ash Wednesday	23	24	25
26	27	28 Council Meeting	29 Leap Day			

While the water distribution system is designed so that water flows in a specific direction within the pipe, conditions can exist which create backflow in the system. Backflow is when the water flows in the opposite direction and occurs when there is a dramatic drop in water pressure, such as when a main line breaks or the fire department opens several hydrants to fight a fire. When this happens, it is possible for contaminants to make their way into the water supply. Picture this: you submerge a garden hose into a hot tub, swimming pool or even a bucket full of suds while the water is running. If the pressure in the water main drops enough to reverse the flow of water, it will siphon water from the pool, hot tub or bucket of suds into the hose and then into the drinking water supply. While these occurrences are rare, it can happen. Fortunately, there are backflow prevention devices and measures you can take to ensure the potable water system is protected. If you have questions or concerns regarding ways you can prevent backflow, feel free to contact City of Bryan Water Services at (979) 209-5900.



March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5 Spring Swim Lessons Registration Begins	6	7	8	9	10
11 Daylight Savings Starts	12	13 Council Meeting	14	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day
18	19	20 Spring Begins	21	22	23	24
25	26	27 Council Meeting	28	29	30	31

Native and adaptive plants typically require very little water to thrive because they are accustomed to our climate. By using the 6 principles listed here, you can create a water wise landscape, reduce yard maintenance, use less chemicals and synthetic fertilizer, and spend more time enjoying your yard. 1) Look for plants that naturally grow together and group them based on water needs; 2) Consider combinations of ground cover, shrubs and perennials that can be used instead of turf; 3) Choose water wise plants that are well suited to our climate. For plant ideas, contact the Texas Master Gardener Program or visit a local nursery; 4) Improve soil by adding organic matter to improve the growing conditions. Adding compost will help the soil absorb more water; 5) Add a layer of mulch to provide a protective layer which helps lock in moisture and moderate soil temperature; 6) Use appropriate irrigation methods and be sure not to overwater.



Charlie Hall
WD/WWC Maintenance
Supervisor

Scott Brooks
Warehouse Supervisor

April

Kip Nichols
WD/WWC Maintenance
Supervisor

Felix Conde
WD/WWC Maintenance
Crew Leader

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6 Good Friday	7
8 Easter	9	10 Council Meeting	11	12	13	14 Family Camp Out
15 Family Camp Out	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 Earth Day	23	24 Council Meeting	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Since hot tubs provide relaxation, they can be a wonderful addition to the home. As all hot water devotees know, one of life's finest pleasures is lounging in a bubbling spa. Worries and cares seem to melt away and we emerge truly refreshed. With a regard for basic safety, hot tubs can provide a very healthy and rewarding experience. Check with your doctor if you have a medical condition that might be affected by long soaks in a tub or spa. Don't spend more than 15 minutes at a time in heated water that is 104°F (40°C) or hotter. Avoid using your tub if you've been drinking because alcohol expands blood vessels and increases body temperature the same way soaking in hot water does. Keep all surfaces around your tub clear from clutter and make sure no electrical appliances or cords are within reach. Use mats that provide traction to avoid slipping near the tub and never leave children unattended in a tub or spa. Remember to cover hot tubs and home spas so that children cannot enter without proper adult supervision.



Chris Moreno
Water Meter
Technician

Karen Orban
Water Services
Administration

Jeremy Rebstock
WD/WWC Maintenance
Worker

May

Justin Williams
WD/WWC Maintenance
Worker

J.T. Thompson
WD/WWC Maintenance
Operator

Melissa Gill
Public Works
Assistant

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5 Cinco de Mayo Summer Swim Lessons Registration Begins
6	7	8 Council Meeting	9	10	11	12
13 Mother's Day	14	15	16	17	18	19 Armed Forces Day
20	21	22 Council Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28 Memorial Day	29	30	31		

The beneficial uses of water includes a wide variety of recreational activities. We've long utilized oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams for recreational use and the options are constantly expanding. Water skiing, water theme parks, and aquatic centers are only a few examples of popular entertainment activities available today. Several options are available within the City of Bryan to help meet the recreational water needs of our residents. There are three swimming pools, including a heated pool that is open year-round, three splash pads and Lake Bryan (which provides several aquatic opportunities). Playing in water is a great way to cool off, get some exercise, and have some fun. What are you waiting for? Get out there and enjoy!



June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 Hurricane Season Begins	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 Council Meeting	13	14 Flag Day	15	16
17 Father's Day	18	19 Juneteenth	20 Summer Begins	21	22	23
24	25	26 Council Meeting	27	28	29	30

We are pleased to share with you the City of Bryan's 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report and Calendar. The annual quality report is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This is the seventh year a calendar format has been used to share important information about the quality of Bryan's drinking water. Hopefully you found the calendar entertaining, although the real purpose of the document is to share pertinent drinking water information. In the front of the calendar is a detailed report card about Bryan's water quality and there are a lot of interesting facts throughout that I hope you found beneficial. While all of the information is important, we did have a little fun creating the calendar and highlighting employees who work hard to provide you quality services. Since we began sharing water quality information in this format, we have received countless compliments from residents and folks across the nation. We believe this format encourages readership, which is the purpose in sharing the document. Hope you enjoyed it! Sincerely, Jason P. Bienski, Mayor

CITY OF BRYAN

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